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# A Brief History of the On-Site Inspection Agency

by MSgt David M. Willford, USAF



A Reference Report

January 1997

Published by the On-Site Inspection Agency

U.S. Department of Defense

A Dayton Agreement inspection in Bosnia, May 1996. The team, under the auspices of the OSCE, inspected an artillery unit near Tuzla. The commander of OSIA's European Operations Command, Colonel Kenneth D. Guillory (left), led the team, which also included Lieutenant Colonel McNamara from the Republic of Ireland (right).

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# Contents

A Brief History	1
Key Personnel	15
Operating Locations	19
Chronology	21
Seal of the On-Site Inspection Agency	33
Treaties and Agreements	35
Further References	41
OSIA Web Site	43







## A Brief History

**B**ased on the concept “Trust but Verify”, the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed by President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev on December 8, 1987, included provisions for on-site inspections to verify the destruction of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles. The treaty called for the elimination of an entire class of weapons, specifically ground-launched ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles with a range of between 500 and 5,500 kilometers. Under the inspection protocols, on-site inspectors from each country would monitor compliance with the terms of the INF Treaty. The United States government had no agency to implement these on-site inspections. On January 15, 1988, President Reagan signed National Security Decision Directive 296, instructing the Secretary of Defense to establish a new organization responsible for INF Treaty inspections. Eleven days later, the Secretary of Defense established the On-Site Inspection Agency (OSIA), a separate operating agency reporting to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition. This created the Agency only on paper, however, with no personnel yet assigned.

Brigadier General Roland Lajoie, United States Army, became the first Director of the On-Site Inspection Agency on February 1, 1988. He was joined a week later, on February 8, by the Agency’s initial cadre of 40 military and civilian personnel. With the assignment of this initial group, OSIA took up residence at its first home, temporary offices in the Buzzard Point section of southeast Washington, DC. The first group of Army officers had experience serving in Pershing II battalions, or as military attaches in the USSR, or as officers in the U.S. Military Liaison Mission in Berlin. The first Air Force officers had served in ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM) wings, or had spent time as attaches in the Soviet Union. United States Navy and Marine Corps officers and enlisted personnel had trained and served as military attaches, line officers, and language specialists. In addition, a few of the officers assigned to the new OSIA had been part of the ten-man Joint Chiefs of Staff task force which set out the Agency’s roles and missions prior to its establishment, or had assisted with the final INF Treaty negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland.

The first inspection team chiefs had Russian language skills and small-unit command experience. These skills and experiences proved important in conducting inspections, particularly during the first phase, which set precedents and developed many of the procedures used in later INF inspections. These team chiefs assisted in selecting the rest of the teams, testing, interviewing and choosing the linguists, technical specialists, and others to fill out the teams. Among the initial cadre of enlisted members were a large proportion of Russian linguists, who would serve



*INF Treaty History*



as translators on United States inspections in the Soviet Union, and as escorts of Soviet inspectors in the United States. The Agency's first order of business consisted of planning for the training of United States teams to conduct inspections in the Soviet Union, along with preparing for escorting Soviet inspectors visiting American INF sites in the United States and Europe. Prior to the treaty entering into force, OSIA conducted mock inspections in the United States and Europe to develop the inspection procedures that teams would use once the actual INF Treaty inspections began.

Following treaty ratification by the United States and Soviet legislatures, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev exchanged the articles of ratification during a June 1, 1988, summit meeting in Moscow. With this, the treaty went into effect. The inspections would not begin for another 30 days. Baseline inspections confirmed the inventory of treaty-limited missiles and equipment. On July 1, the first U.S. baseline inspection was conducted at Rechitsa, USSR, with General Lajoie acting as a team member. Continuous portal monitoring inspections also began on this date, with a United States OSIA team monitoring the missile plant at Votkinsk in the Soviet Union, where the SS-20 intermediate-range ballistic missile had been manufactured. Simultaneously, a Soviet team monitored a rocket motor factory in Magna, Utah, which had previously built the first stage of the Pershing II missile. Within a matter of weeks, the Soviet Union and the United States began to eliminate their stockpiles of intermediate-range missiles, with inspectors observing all eliminations. The Soviet Union conducted its first elimination on July 22, 1988, destroying an SS-20 missile at Kapustin Yar. The United States eliminated a Pershing I rocket motor as its initial elimination on September 8, 1988, at the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant in Texas.

Eliminations continued for three years, until May 1991, with the United States destroying 846 intermediate-range missiles and the Soviet Union destroying 1,846 missiles stipulated by the INF Treaty. The final United States elimination took place on May 6, 1991, at Longhorn, Texas, while the last Soviet elimination occurred on May 12 at Kapustin Yar. Although all of the weapons systems covered by the INF Treaty had been destroyed, the treaty stipulated that portal monitoring and periodic short-notice inspections would continue for another ten years, verifying that neither side rebuilt its intermediate-range nuclear forces. During the elimination phase of the INF Treaty, the On-Site Inspection Agency gained several new responsibilities and moved into a new headquarters. The move to its current location at Dulles International Airport took place in February 1989.

In May 1990, President Bush directed an expansion of the OSIA mission to prepare for inspections under several new arms control treaties. The new tasking called for the Agency to plan for inspections to support the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), two nuclear test agreements - the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET), and various chemical weapons agreements including the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Although none of these agreements had yet entered into force, several were in the final stages of negotiation and the Bush administration wanted to ensure that the United States would have the immediate capability of meeting the on-site inspection and escort provisions of these treaties once they entered into force.



*INF elimination*



On June 1, 1990, President Bush and General Secretary Gorbachev signed new protocols to two nuclear testing treaties: the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty. The Threshold Test Ban Treaty and Protocols were ratified by both the United States Senate and the Supreme Soviet by November, and they entered into force on December 11, 1990. In June 1990, OSIA inspectors also took part in the first visits under its new mission of monitoring chemical weapons agreements. Under Phase I of the Wyoming MOU (Memorandum of Understanding), the United States and the Soviet Union began a series of reciprocal visits to each other's chemical weapons facilities. The same month, June 1990, the two countries signed the Destruction and Non-Production Agreement, a bilateral accord which set a schedule to reduce the chemical stockpiles of the United States and Soviet Union and prohibited the further manufacture of chemical warfare agents. Meanwhile, negotiations for the CFE Treaty were in the final stages in the summer and fall of 1990. The leaders of 22 nations, including the U.S., USSR, Germany, France, and Great Britain, signed the treaty in Paris, France, on November 19, 1990. Later, the breakup of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia expanded the number of CFE Treaty parties to 30. Under the CFE Treaty, parties agreed to reduce the level of military equipment stationed in Europe. Unlike the INF Treaty, reductions under the CFE Treaty did not eliminate all weapons in any category. Rather, the treaty specified ceilings on equipment such as tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery, aircraft, and helicopters. The On-Site Inspection Agency's role in the CFE Treaty involved on-site inspection teams verifying the amount of equipment in use, monitoring the reduction of equipment declared excess under the treaty, and escorting the Warsaw Pact inspection teams inspecting U.S. military sites in Western Europe. Inherent in this charter was the requirement to closely interact with NATO Headquarters and conducting liaison activities at American facilities located on the territory of other NATO nations.

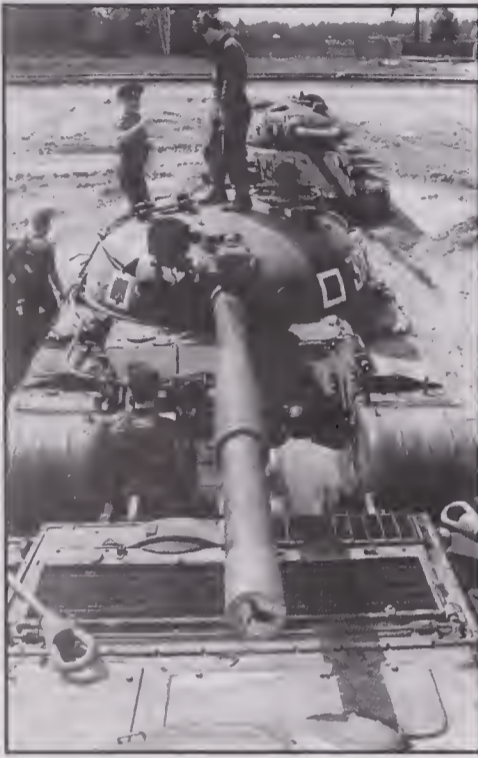
While INF inspections, and preparations for inspections under these new treaties, continued in late 1990 and early 1991, the On-Site Inspection Agency underwent a change of leadership. In late January, General Lajoie, who had been selected for promotion to Major General during his tenure at OSIA, departed for a new assignment. Brigadier General (later promoted to Major General) Robert W. Parker, United States Air Force, became Director, OSIA on January 25, 1991.

Due to the expansion of the OSIA charter, the Agency grew in size. When the Agency dealt almost exclusively with the INF Treaty, it grew from the initial cadre of 40 people in February 1988 to 241 people at the end of 1990. Preparations for multiple treaty responsibilities caused the Agency to more than double in size during 1991, reaching 517 personnel by the end of the year. The CFE Treaty accounted for much of this manpower increase. With the large number of inspections that CFE would require, the fact that the multilateral CFE Treaty had six official languages, and the possibility of multinational inspection teams, OSIA found that it would need additional team chiefs, linguists, inspectors, and liaison officers. The CFE mission caused an especially large growth in the Agency's European detachment, with OSIA-Europe growing from 20 to 120 people. Other treaties required additional specialists and increased support personnel, so the Agency continued to grow. During 1992, OSIA manning passed the 600 mark, and by the end of 1996, the Agency had over 840 civilians and military personnel assigned worldwide.



*TTBT signing*





*CFE Treaty*

In February 1991, inspection and escort teams from the United States and the Soviet Union met to coordinate the first monitoring of a nuclear test under the Threshold Test Ban Treaty. This TTBT mission involved a Soviet team monitoring an American nuclear test. After one United States test in 1991 and another in 1992, both monitored by on-site teams from the former USSR, the national leaders of Russia and the U.S. placed a moratorium on all nuclear tests. President Clinton extended the United States moratorium until September 30, 1995, and Russian President Yeltsin agreed to extend the Russian moratorium to the same date. In July 1995, the two national leaders extended the moratorium indefinitely. While neither country has conducted tests since, the treaty and its protocols remain in effect should the moratorium end.

In May 1991, the OSIA began conducting mock inspections in Western Europe and the countries of the former Warsaw Pact, to prepare for the CFE Treaty, which had not yet entered into force. These mock inspections would continue for a year, reaching a total of about 100 by the time the CFE Treaty entered into force, and the actual inspection regime began. The treaty began provisional application on July 17, 1992, and officially entered into force on November 9, 1992.

The Agency gained yet another mission on June 7, 1991, when the National Security Council tasked the OSIA with inspection and escort responsibilities under the Vienna Document of 1990. These inspection duties continued under the Vienna Document of 1992, signed on March 24, 1992, and the Vienna Document of 1994, signed on December 5, 1994. The Vienna Document, which currently includes the participation of 52 nations, stipulated the exchange of military force information among treaty countries, periodic inspections of forces, and on-site monitoring of large-scale military movements or exercises.

On July 11, 1991, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition added another mission, making OSIA the Department of Defense (DOD) Executive Agent responsible for supporting inspections conducted by the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq. This multi-national UN commission was set up to ensure that Iraq fulfilled its post-war commitments under UN Resolution 687 to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction. The On-Site Inspection Agency coordinated Department of Defense support to the Special Commission, which included linguists, weapons experts, surveillance flights, and staff personnel.

President Bush and President Gorbachev signed the START Treaty on July 31, 1991. This agreement mandated a substantial reduction in the strategic arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union, providing for, among other things, a substantial reduction in the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear warheads for both countries. The On-Site Inspection Agency would train and deploy inspection and escort teams to observe the elimination of START Treaty-limited items, perform continuous portal monitoring, and conduct short-notice inspections to confirm the reduction of Soviet strategic nuclear forces.

Three weeks after the START signing, a group of hard-line Communists in the Soviet government attempted to overthrow President Gorbachev. Although the coup failed, its repercussions led to the abolishment of the Communist Party



and the collapse of the Soviet Union. In early December, the emerging independent states of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Within a matter of weeks, the Commonwealth of Independent States consisted of ten nations. During these turbulent times, implementation of arms control treaties continued, with START exhibition inspections conducted at sites in the United States and Soviet Union between September 1991 and February 1992, and with INF Treaty inspections, including portal monitoring, continuing without interruption.

The collapse of the Soviet Union caused widespread economic and social problems throughout the former Soviet republics. In response to the suffering, the United States provided humanitarian assistance in the form of food and medical supplies. The On-Site Inspection Agency supported this humanitarian mission, called Provide Hope, which was conceived by Secretary of State James Baker in January 1992. In less than three weeks, OSIA teams were in the states of the former Soviet Union preparing to distribute food and medicines. Due to its large staff of Russian linguists and the experience gained conducting treaty inspections in the Soviet Union, General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, selected OSIA to coordinate the distribution effort in Russia and the other former Soviet republics. The first phase of Provide Hope lasted from February 10 to February 26, 1992. The On-Site Inspection Agency deployed 38 people in 12 teams, and they distributed over 2,200 tons of food and medical supplies to 25 cities. A second, larger, phase involved 120 people from OSIA, who helped distribute over 25,000 tons of humanitarian aid to 28 cities in the former Soviet Union between April and August of 1992. During Phase II, much of the distribution was handed over to private charitable organizations such as CARE. Agency participation in the third phase of Operation Provide Hope consisted of 68 people in 25 teams, who assisted the State Department in coordinating the distribution of aid from October 1992 to September 1993. Phase III of Provide Hope distributed over 43,000 tons of food, medical supplies, and other aid, in addition to setting up 1,000-bed Army hospitals to supply medical care. This third phase was more centralized, with aid delivered to Moscow and then distributed to the outlying areas of the former Soviet Union. Aid to the former Soviet Union continued after Provide Hope III ended, but private organizations accomplished the local distribution of supplies while the State Department coordinated the shipment of aid into the region. Personnel of OSIA continued to assist in the humanitarian effort, but the maturing of the distribution system led to increased efficiency and allowed it to proceed with a much smaller scale of OSIA involvement. Phase IV of Operation Provide Hope, from October 1993 to September 1994, involved 13 teams from OSIA, with a total of 35 people helping to distribute aid in seven locations.

The United States entered into another treaty, with tasking for the OSIA, on March 24, 1992. The Open Skies Treaty, which allowed monitoring overflights of its signatory nations, was signed by 24 nations in Helsinki, Finland. The On-Site Inspection Agency officially received responsibility from the National Security Council for conducting Open Skies flights on November 24, 1992. The Air Force's 55th Wing provided the OC-135B observation aircraft, a modified WC-135B, which had served as a weather observation platform, and was then outfitted



START





*Chemical Weapons*

specifically for Open Skies missions. The On-Site Inspection Agency played a role in planning the missions and would have treaty-knowledgeable personnel aboard the aircraft for overflights.

That same year, the CFE Treaty entered into force. On the date of its provisional entry into force, July 17, 1992, the CFE Treaty's 120-day baseline inspection period began. Two days later, the OSIA conducted its first inspection under the CFE Treaty at Buy, Russia. The first inspection of United States forces by members of the former Soviet Union took place on August 14, 1992, at Giebelstadt, Germany. In the 120 days of the baseline period, the United States, through OSIA, conducted 44 inspections of other nations' military assets in Europe, while U.S. military installations in Europe received 23 inspections by teams from Eastern European CFE Treaty nations.

January 1993 brought even further expansion of the OSIA role, with the START II Treaty signed by President Bush and Russian President Yeltsin on January 3 and the United Nations Chemical Weapons Convention signed by more than 120 nations on January 13. Eventually, the number of CWC signatories reached 160. The START II Treaty had inspection and escort protocols which OSIA would implement for the United States. On July 30, 1993, Brigadier General Gregory G. Govan, United States Army, replaced General Parker as Director of the On-Site Inspection Agency. In addition to its numerous treaty missions, the OSIA also fulfills other duties, such as training U.S. Forces Korea in preparation for on-site inspections under any future nuclear treaty that South Korea and North Korea should enter into. OSIA has also provided Russian linguists to assist in many national exchange programs, especially the military-to-military efforts with Russian armed forces.



*CFE equipment inspection*

The bulk of the Agency's inspection activities during 1993 and 1994 involved the CFE Treaty, and the continuing INF Treaty on-site inspections: portal monitoring and short-notice. The massive numbers of treaty-limited equipment slated for reduction under the CFE Treaty ensured that the United States (OSIA) would conduct many CFE reduction inspections over the first years of the treaty. The reduction period began on November 13, 1992, with completion of the baseline inspection period. It would last three years. At the end of the first year, treaty parties agreed to eliminate 25 percent of their treaty-limited equipment, with requirements of 60 percent at the end of the second year, and 100 percent the third year. All signatories met the 25 percent goal when the first reduction year ended in November 1993, and as the second reduction year ended in November 1994, the parties met the 60 percent reduction goal with only small discrepancies by two countries in one class of equipment, while these same countries were well ahead of schedule in reducing other classes of treaty-limited equipment. The number of inspections conducted by all 30 signatories to the treaty neared 1,000. By November 1996, OSIA had conducted over 273 inspections under the CFE Treaty, and United States forces in Europe had received over 70 inspections by other treaty parties.

Several significant events took place during these inspections. Starting in the baseline period, the United States included members from other NATO nations on its inspection teams. The dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and finally the collapse of the Soviet Union changed the assumptions underlying treaty implementation.



The Cold War treaty structure of NATO versus the Warsaw Pact had become obsolete. East European nations sought to participate in CFE inspections of their neighboring states. They did so, joining inspection teams from many NATO nations. In September 1994, the OSIA included for the first time Russian personnel in a United States-led CFE inspection of Romania.

In the fall of 1991, after the signing of the START Treaty, President Gorbachev of the Soviet Union requested Western assistance in dismantling the Soviet nuclear arsenal. President Bush agreed to provide U.S. assistance in the storage, transportation, dismantling and destruction of Soviet nuclear weapons. The governments of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy also agreed to help the Soviet Union reduce its arsenal. A few months later the Soviet Union collapsed, separating into 15 independent states, four of which - Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakstan - possessed nuclear weapons. Although these four new nuclear states agreed to abide by the Soviet Union's START Treaty obligations through the Lisbon Protocol of May 1992, political uncertainty in the new nations raised concerns about the ability of the former Soviet states to control their nuclear weapons, fissile material, and nuclear technology, along with their chemical weapons stockpiles. The United States, through Nunn-Lugar Public Law 102-228, established the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program. The program provided equipment and technical assistance to the former Soviet republics for use in the destruction and demilitarization of chemical and nuclear weapons covered by various treaties, and also provided U.S. assistance in the demilitarization of defense industries in the former Soviet Union, and in the safeguarding and disposal of fissile materials. For Fiscal Year 1994 the Nunn-Lugar legislation allotted 400 million dollars to assist in transportation, storage, safeguarding, and destruction of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The On-Site Inspection Agency would play a supporting role in Cooperative Threat Reduction, with OSIA personnel escorting CTR equipment to sites within the former Soviet Union, and auditing and examining the use of the equipment to ensure it was being utilized for its intended purpose.

In 1993 and 1994, OSIA also continued work on the Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program (DTIRP). Under the treaties, principally START, Open Skies, and the various chemical weapons agreements, civilian businesses involved in the defense industry were liable to visits by foreign inspection teams. The treaties allowed monitoring of plant portals, aerial surveillance, and on-site inspection. The Department of Defense instituted DTIRP to ensure that the United States could meet its treaty responsibilities while also ensuring that private industries could protect their non-treaty-related classified or proprietary information. The program provided vulnerability assessments and other technical advice from many different government agencies to assist contractors in preparing for treaty on-site inspection teams or other types of treaty monitoring. The Agency received responsibility under this program in June 1992, and since then the OSIA has assisted civilian businesses in planning and preparing for intrusive inspection under the existing arms control treaties and agreements.

The United States and Russia conducted a series of chemical weapons inspections in the second half of 1994 under Phase II of the Wyoming Memorandum of Understanding. This phase of the agreement consisted of an



*ICBM removal from silo*





*CW inspections participant*

updated detailed declaration of CW facilities, programs, and holdings followed by a series of ten inspections of chemical facilities, five for each country. The first United States Phase II inspection in Russia took place from August 21-27, 1994, when OSIA's Team Morris inspected the Pochep chemical weapons storage facility. The next month, from September 25-30 1994, Russia conducted the first of its five Wyoming MOU inspections at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. The complete series of inspections ended in December, with Russia's final inspection taking place from November 28 through December 2, 1994, at the Dugway Proving Ground in Utah, and the United States final inspection at Cheboksary from November 29 through December 15, 1994. Colonel Darryl Kilgore, U.S. Army, led the team that conducted the final U.S. Wyoming MOU Phase II inspection in Russia.



*Project Sapphire*

In a dramatic, secret operation in late 1994, the On-Site Inspection Agency took part in the transfer of weapons-grade nuclear materials from Kazakstan to the United States. The Kazakstan government agreed to transfer its highly enriched uranium to the U.S. for safekeeping, in exchange for an undisclosed amount of foreign aid from the United States. The operation, dubbed Project Sapphire, took place from October 8 through November 21, 1994. Over 600 kilograms (about 1,300 pounds) of highly enriched uranium were transferred from Kazakstan to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. The concept originated in Kazakstan, which requested U.S. assistance in safeguarding and disposing of their nuclear materials. The On-Site Inspection Agency deployed a four-person contingent, led by Commander Paul T. Shaffer, U.S. Navy. They were part of the U.S. Government's 31-person Project Sapphire team. Team Shaffer provided logistic and linguistic support to the larger overall team, most of whom worked for the Department of Energy and Martin Marietta Energy Systems, a Department of Energy contractor. They accomplished the actual collection, handling, and packaging of uranium. In early October, the U.S. team deployed to Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakstan, where they packaged the highly enriched uranium for shipment at the Ulba Metallurgical Plant. Three C-5 Galaxy aircraft from the Air Mobility Command transported the uranium, non-stop for security reasons, from Ust-Kamenogorsk to Dover AFB, Delaware. The final leg of the trip to Oak Ridge was by truck.

A significant portion of the Agency's efforts in 1995 involved implementation of the START Treaty. Preparations for START implementation, which had begun shortly after the treaty's signing in 1991, increased in late 1994 as the treaty neared entry into force. The On-Site Inspection Agency conducted its fifth round of mock inspections during 1994, including a large-scale "Mega Mock" at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota. The United States invited representatives of the other four START Treaty nations' inspectorates to the "Mega Mock" to observe U.S. inspection procedures for both heavy bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The three and one half year delay from signature to entry into force of the START Treaty was the result of larger historical forces. Following the Soviet Union's collapse as a nation in December 1991, two and one half years passed before the five signatory nations' legislators could complete debate and ratify the treaty. As agreed in the Lisbon Protocol of May 1992, Kazakstan, Belarus, and Ukraine stated that they would become non-nuclear states by ratifying the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Kazakstan and Belarus agreed to the Lisbon Protocol, START



Treaty, and the NPT Treaty in 1992 and 1993, respectively. Then, after considerable delay, Ukraine acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear state on November 16, 1994, clearing the final stumbling block to entry into force. While attending the CSCE Summit Meeting in Budapest, Hungary, on December 5, 1994, President Clinton met with President Yeltsin of Russia, President Kuchma of Ukraine, President Nazabaev of Kazakstan, and Prime Minister Kebish of Belarus and they exchanged the instruments of ratification for the START Treaty. This formal exchange signaled the beginning of treaty implementation.

The START Treaty entered into force on December 5, 1994, and the first implementation actions involved establishing continuous portal monitoring at missile assembly factories in Russia and Ukraine. A little more than a month after entry into force, on January 12, 1995, OSIA teams began continuous portal monitoring activities under the START Treaty at missile assembly factories in Votkinsk, Russia, and Pavlohrad, Ukraine. Under the INF Treaty, American portal monitoring operations at the Votkinsk Machine Building Plant, an SS-25 ICBM facility, had been in effect since 1988. Consequently, OSIA's existing portal monitoring detachment assumed START as well as INF Treaty responsibilities. Since there was no preexisting American monitoring operation at the Pavlohrad Machine Plant, OSIA had the mission of establishing a new continuous portal monitoring operation there. On January 12, 1995, OSIA Director Brigadier General Gregory G. Govan led a 26-member team which established the START Treaty continuous portal monitoring operations at Pavlohrad, Ukraine. This was a major operation, involving the transport, erection, and continuous operation of technical monitoring equipment, on-site facilities, and storage areas for logistical supplies. More than 140,000 pounds of equipment and supplies had to be flown from OSIA's European Operations Command at Rhein Main, Germany to Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine. Then, trucks delivered it to the Pavlohrad factory site.

From the beginning, OSIA's monitoring operations at Pavlohrad were controversial. On November 14, 1992, Ukraine declared that SS-24 missile production had ceased at Pavlohrad. The Ukrainian position, based on Section XVI, Paragraph 3 of the START Treaty, was that the portal monitoring operations at Pavlohrad should cease not later than May 31, 1995. The United States, however, viewed that paragraph as increasing the monitoring period at facilities where monitoring had begun prior to May 1994, not restricting monitoring. The Treaty allowed for portal monitoring for one year after production ceased and the United States planned to enforce its Treaty right at the first opportunity. That first opportunity came on January 12, 1995. After senior-level, nation-to-nation diplomacy however, which included a Summit Meeting in Kiev, President Clinton agreed to cease portal monitoring operations at Pavlohrad, in return for certain concessions to the United States. These concessions included periodic suspect site inspections at Pavlohrad to verify that no new missile production had begun. Under this bilateral agreement, the OSIA portal monitoring detachment at Pavlohrad ceased operations on May 31, 1995. The Agency withdrew all of its equipment and personnel over the following 3-4 weeks.



*Pavlohrad flag raising*

The next step in implementing the START Treaty consisted of a 120-day baseline phase, in which each of the over 100 inspectable facilities would be inspected to verify the data declared by each country. The baseline period would last from March 1 to June 28, 1995. The first United States START Treaty baseline inspection took place on March 2, 1995 at the heavy bomber base at Priluki, Ukraine. The initial Russian inspection of a U.S. facility occurred on March 5, 1995, at Malmstrom AFB, Montana. During the entire baseline period, OSIA inspection teams conducted 73 inspections at facilities in the former Soviet Union, while the Agency escorted CIS teams on 36 inspections of START facilities in the United States. The United States and Russia agreed to postpone one baseline inspection because of its proximity to fighting in Chechnya. Otherwise, all states completed their inspections in the allotted time. The last Russian baseline inspection in the United States took place on June 17-18, 1995 at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, while the final United States inspection of a CIS site in the baseline period took place at Khmel'nitskiy, Ukraine from June 19-21, 1995.

When the START baseline period ended in late June 1995, the five treaty nations began the long-term inspection regime. The post-baseline inspection phase permitted several different types of inspections. Data Update inspections monitored weapons systems levels at active facilities. Closeout inspections confirmed that all strategic offensive arms and support equipment had been removed at sites declared eliminated. Other inspections included New Facility, Suspect Site, and Reentry Vehicle inspections. These inspections would continue, at varying levels of activity, for several years. One month after the end of the START baseline period, the Agency welcomed a new Director. On July 28, 1995, Brigadier General Thomas E. Kuenning, U.S. Air Force, replaced Brigadier General Govan as Director, OSIA.



*The CFE Treaty History*

While OSIA inspection teams implemented the START Treaty, other OSIA teams continued their inspections under the CFE Treaty. The CFE Treaty's third and final reduction year ended on November 16, 1995. At the end of the reduction phase, OSIA began implementing the CFE Treaty's Residual Level Validation Period (RLVP). During this phase of the treaty, inspectors from the 30 nations carried out an intensified inspection program, which was essentially a second baseline inspection of a set percentage of the remaining objects of verification.

By the time the Residual Level Validation Period ended on March 16, 1996, teams from NATO nations had conducted 246 inspections in Eastern Europe. Of these, the United States, represented by OSIA, led 38 inspections in countries formerly in the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Eastern European teams conducted 193 inspections in the West, 11 of them at United States installations, accompanied by OSIA escort teams. Eastern inspections in Western Europe which did not visit U.S. installations, but had the possibility of inspecting U.S. facilities or equipment, required OSIA's European Operations Command to deploy 71 liaison officer missions to support 163 inspections. In addition, OSIA contributed over 60 guest inspectors to teams led by other nations, including U.S. guest inspectors on five Eastern European teams inspecting other Eastern European nations. For OSIA European Operations, this level of activity, accomplished in just the 120 days of RLVP, corresponded to one year's worth of declared site and specified area inspections.



Following the RLVP, the CFE Treaty moved into its Residual Period, in which the treaty nations would maintain their forces at or below the agreed upon levels. Some issues, almost all a consequence of the breakup of the Soviet Union, remained unresolved as the treaty moved into its residual period. The treaty, signed when the Soviet Union was one nation instead of 15 separate countries, could not have anticipated the changes that would occur in Europe over the intervening years. Most important was the “flank issue,” concerning disposition of forces in outlying zones in the north and south of the former Soviet Union. Russia and Ukraine wanted an adjustment to flank levels which would give them more flexibility to deploy forces within national borders. The issue had been debated between the CFE parties for years, but it was not until the first CFE Treaty Review Conference, held in Vienna from May 15 through May 31, 1996, that the signatory nations could agree to a complex compromise solution. Essentially, the participants agreed to a redrawing of the maps for military districts in the flank regions in return for increased monitoring of CFE sites and forces stationed there. Other issues discussed at the review conference included verification of reductions east of the Urals, and modernization of certain provisions of the treaty to better reflect the post-Cold War situation in Europe.

In the spring of 1996 when the CFE Treaty’s Residual Level Validation Period was ending, OSIA became involved with another conventional forces mission monitoring forces in the Balkans. A vicious, bloody civil war had raged in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1992. While the origins of the war involved the dissolution of Yugoslavia as a state, the fighting and killing occurred primarily in Bosnia. From 1992 through 1995, approximately 200,000 people were killed or missing in this Bosnian civil war, which forced over 3 million people from their homes. In late 1995, a U.S.-led peace initiative, called the Dayton Agreement, led to: a cease-fire, the imposition of new, internationally sanctioned inter-entity boundary lines, the deployment of a 60,000-man multinational army of peacekeepers, the Implementation Force (IFOR), and provisions for arms control and arms reduction in the region. At a formal ceremony in Paris, France, in December 1995, the Dayton Agreement was signed by three parties, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Croatia, and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina consisted of two entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, bringing the number of participating groups to five. The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia constituted a “contact group” to facilitate the Dayton Agreement.

The Dayton Agreement’s Annex 1-B, the Agreement on Regional Stabilization, called for the parties in Bosnia and the region to develop transparency and arms control regimes. The first of these new agreements, mandated by Article II of Annex 1-B, resembled the confidence and security building measures of the Vienna Document. The other agreement, mandated by Article IV of Annex 1-B, resembled a smaller version of the CFE Treaty. It called for the parties in the region to set force limitations and reduce equipment to reach these new force levels. Both of these agreements would require on-site inspections. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) led Article II inspections, whose teams



*Reduced CFE equipment*



*CFE equipment inspection*



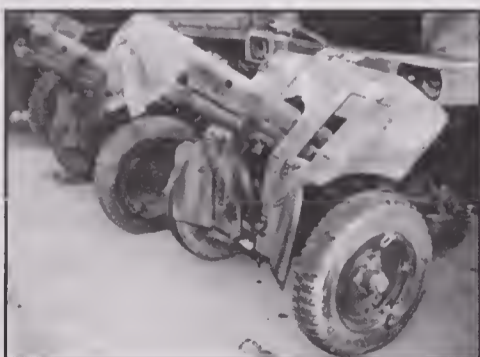
included both OSCE personnel and representatives of the parties. For Article IV inspections, the parties themselves led the teams and provided most of the inspectors; OSCE provided personnel as assistants when requested. In late February 1996, the Department of Defense formally assigned OSIA the mission of supporting OSCE inspection activities under the Dayton Agreement.

Negotiations for the Article II agreement began on January 4, 1996, and reached a successful conclusion on the 26th of that month. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the two entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, agreed that a 120-day baseline period for Article II inspections would begin on March 1, 1996. However, internal circumstances and a general lack of preparedness prompted a delay, and the inspections did not actually begin until later that month. Inspections began on March 11 and continued for a week, when difficulties caused the concerned parties to consider these first missions as training inspections. The OSCE briefly delayed full implementation to give the Bosnian parties additional training and to resolve inspection details. The United States led one of these training inspections, when on March 18-21 a team led by OSIA's Colonel Thomas Carraway inspected Vlasenica and Sekovichi in the Republika Srpska. Shortly thereafter, the Article II baseline inspections resumed. When the baseline ended on June 28, 1996, OSCE nations had led 29 missions in Bosnia, which inspected 86 sites. Of this total, OSIA personnel led five missions, which involved twelve separate inspections.



*Bosnia inspection team*

The Article IV agreement took longer to reach, since it involved the more complex issues of force reductions and a longer Dayton-prescribed negotiating period instead of the simpler confidence building agreement of Article II. Article IV talks began on January 5, 1996, in Vienna and concluded with the signing of the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control on June 14 in Florence, Italy. Unlike the Article II inspection regime, the parties in the region had responsibility for conducting all inspections, with OSCE nations providing experienced treaty inspectors as inspection team assistants rather than team leaders. To help prepare the parties for Article IV inspections, the United States and Germany provided training in Germany for inspectors of the three nations, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Croatia, along with the two entities, the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Experienced CFE inspectors, provided by the United States OSIA and the British, French and German verification agencies, provided training for the parties from July 14-20, 1996, first at classroom sessions in Frankfurt and then with training inspections at Grafenwohr. In all, the course trained over 30 inspectors from the five parties to the Sub-Regional Arms Control Agreement.



*Bosnian equipment*

The baseline period for Article IV inspections began on July 1 and ended on October 31, 1996. After this, the parties entered the reduction period, which began on November 1 and is scheduled to run until October 31, 1997. In this year, the parties will reduce their armaments to reach agreed maximum force levels. The On-Site Inspection Agency provided its first assistants to an Article IV inspection from September 1-7, 1996. On this inspection, OSIA provided assistants both to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina inspection team, and to the Republika Srpska escort team.



While these events in Europe unfolded, diplomatic activity continued for several other treaties affecting OSIA. First, on January 26, 1996, the United States Senate gave its advice and consent on the START II Treaty. By the end of 1996, however, Russia's parliament had still not ratified START II, so implementation continued to be delayed. A significant new treaty, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was opened for signature at the United Nations on September 24, 1996. President Clinton signed the treaty for the United States at the UN General Assembly session that opened it for signature. Within two months, 134 nations had signed this treaty, with more expected to follow suit. Lastly, the Chemical Weapons Convention reached its "trigger-point" for entry into force. The 65th signatory nation, Hungary, deposited its instrument of ratification to the CWC on October 31, 1996. This began a 180-day countdown towards an entry into force date of April 29, 1997. The United States had not yet ratified the CWC, and unless it did so before the entry into force date, inspections would start without U.S. participation or representation in the governing body of the convention in the Hague, Netherlands.



*Bosnia inspection team*









# Key Personnel

## DIRECTOR

(Appointed by U.S. Secretary of Defense, with concurrence of U.S. Secretary of State, and approval of the President)

Brigadier General Roland Lajoie, USA (Major General at the time of his departure)	Feb 88 - Jan 91
Brigadier General Robert W. Parker, USAF (Major General in March 1991)	Jan 91 - Jul 93
Brigadier General Gregory G. Govan, USA	Jul 93 - Jul 95
Brigadier General Thomas E. Kuenning, Jr., USAF	Jul 95

## PRINCIPAL DEPUTY DIRECTOR

(Appointed by Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency)

Mr. George Rueckert	Feb 88 - Sep 88
Dr. Edward J. Lacey	Sep 88 - Jan 90
Dr. Joerg H. Menzel	Jan 90 -

## DEPUTY DIRECTOR (EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)

(Appointed by U.S. Secretary of State)

The position originated as Deputy Director (International Negotiations) with the establishment of OSIA in 1988. In September 1991, the office was renamed Deputy Director (International Affairs), and in March 1992, was renamed Deputy Director (External Affairs).

Mr. Raymond Smith	Feb 88 - Jul 88
Mr. David A. Pabst	Jul 88 - Sep 91
Dr. Edward M. Ifft	Sep 91 -

## DEPUTY DIRECTOR (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)

(Appointed by Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation)

Mr. Edward J. Curran	Mar 88 - Oct 90
Mr. Frank LoTurco	Oct 90 - Dec 94
Mr. Martin V. Hale	Dec 94 -

**CHIEF OF STAFF**

Colonel Albert Hervey, USA	Feb 88 - Mar 88
Lt Col Albert E. Shively, USMC	Mar 88 - Sep 88
Colonel Robert B. McConnell, USAF	Oct 88 - Nov 89
Colonel Douglas M. Englund, USA	Nov 89 - May 91
Colonel James S. Loftus, Jr., USA	May 91 - May 92
Colonel Ronald P. Forest, USA	May 92 - Feb 93
Colonel Brian P. Mullady, USA	Feb 93 - Sep 94
Colonel Paul H. Nelson, USA	Sep 94 - Apr 97
Colonel Lawrence C. Rose, Jr., USA	Apr 97 -

**DIRECTORATE FOR OPERATIONS**

One of the original directorates of the Agency when it was established in 1988. On March 30, 1992, the directorate was dissolved and its functions split into Inspection Operations, Monitoring Operations, European Operations, and the Directorate of Plans, Operations, and Training.

Colonel Robert B. McConnell, USAF	Feb 88 - Oct 88
Colonel Ronald Forest, USA	Oct 88 - Mar 92

**ESCORT DIVISION, DIRECTORATE FOR OPERATIONS**

In the original 1988 organizational structure of the Agency, escort duties were conducted by the Escort Division of the Directorate for Operations. In the March 1992 reorganization of the OSIA, the division was dissolved and escort responsibility passed to the newly created Inspection Operations Command.

Colonel Ronald P. Forest, USA	Feb 88 - Oct 88
Colonel Gerald V. West, USAF	Oct 88 - Mar 92

**INSPECTION OPERATIONS COMMAND**

Originally established in 1988 as a subordinate element under the Operations Directorate, called the Inspection Division. On March 30, 1992, it was separated from the dissolved Operations Directorate and renamed Inspection Operations, with status as a command.

Colonel Serge A. Chernay, USAF	Feb 88 - Apr 88
Captain David E. Olsen, USN	May 88 - Apr 90
Colonel Nils Wurzbarger, USAF	Apr 90 - Sep 90
Captain John C. Williams, USN	Sep 90 - Mar 92
Colonel John Hadley, Jr., USAF	Mar 92 - Dec 93
Colonel Eugene A. McKenzie, Jr., USA	Dec 93 - Jul 94
Captain Nicklous J. Ross, USN	Jul 94 - Jul 95
Colonel James N. Dean, USAF	Jul 95 -



## EUROPEAN OPERATIONS COMMAND

Originated in 1988 as the Field Office, Europe, it was later designated as the European Division of the Operations Directorate; on December 1, 1990, made a stand-alone directorate and redesignated as OSIA-Europe; and on March 9, 1992, redesignated as European Operations with the status of a separate command.

Colonel John Fer, USAF	Apr 88 - Jun 90
Colonel Frederick E. Grosick, USAF	Jun 90 - Oct 91
Colonel Lawrence G. Kelley, USMC	Oct 91 - Jan 92
Colonel William R. Smith, USAF	Jan 92 - Jan 95
Colonel Kenneth D. Guillory, USA	Jan 95 -

## MONITORING OPERATIONS COMMAND

Formed as a separate directorate called the Portal Monitoring Directorate in 1988, on December 11, 1990, the directorate was made subordinate to the Operations Directorate and redesignated as the Portal Monitoring Division; then on March 23, 1992, was given status as a command, redesignated as Monitoring Operations, and separated from the former Operations Directorate. On 10 May, 1996, the Monitoring Operations Command was inactivated. Its personnel, assets, and functions were transferred to the Inspection Operations Command.

Colonel Douglas M. Englund, USA	Feb 88 - Oct 89
Colonel George Connell, USMC	Oct 89 - Sep 90
Colonel Laurence K. Burgess, USMC	Sep 90 - Dec 91
Colonel Mike Semenech, USA	Dec 91 - Apr 94
Colonel Klaus M. Mullinex, USA	Apr 94 - Jul 95
Lt Col Albert F. Burnett, USAF (acting)	Jul 95 - Aug 95
Colonel Walter L. Bunyea, USA	Aug 95 - Feb 96
Lt Col Michael J. Krimmer, USAF	Feb 96 - May 96

## DIRECTORATE OF PLANS, OPERATIONS, AND TRAINING

Originated in 1988 as the Scheduling, Plans, Analysis, and Training Division under the Operations Directorate. Replaced in July 1989 by the Operations Management Division, remaining under the Operations Directorate. Replaced by an organization called the Director for Operations Staff by December 1990. In early 1991, the Director for Operations Staff dissolved, with the Current Operations Branch; Operations Center; Plans, Requirements & Scheduling Branch; Analysis Branch; and the Training Branch functioning as separate staff offices. These and other functions reorganized under the Directorate of Plans, Operations, and Training, which was formed as a separate directorate on March 30, 1992.

Colonel Frederick E. Grosick, USAF	Mar 92 - Feb 94
Colonel Gary E. Heuser, USA	Feb 94 - Jan 97
Mr. Mark A. Munson, Sr. (acting)	Jan 97 - Apr 97
Lt Col (P) William K. Doty, Jr., USAF	Apr 97 -

## DIRECTORATE OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Established as one of the original directorates of OSIA in 1988, with the designation of the Directorate for Support; on March 9, 1992, it was redesignated as the Directorate of Logistics; and on February 18, 1993, it was redesignated as the Directorate of Resource Management.

Colonel Stephen A. Huff, USAF	Aug 88 - Aug 92
Mrs. Lidia Davidson	Aug 92 - May 94
Colonel Alan D. Duff, USAF	May 94 - Aug 95
Colonel James J. Bumgardner, USAF	Aug 95 -

## DIRECTORATE OF PERSONNEL

Originally managed by a division within the Directorate of Resource Management, the Personnel function was transferred to a newly created Directorate of Personnel on June 5, 1995. Most manpower functions were transferred from the Office of the Comptroller to this new directorate.

Colonel Mason H. Beckett, Jr., USAF	Jun 95 - July 96
Colonel Lawrence C. Rose, Jr., USA	July 96- Apr 97

## OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

When the OSIA was established in February 1988, financial services were provided by personnel on temporary duty from other DOD agencies, with the OSIA funding administered by the Defense Nuclear Agency. In June 1988, permanent OSIA financial positions were created, with a Comptroller Office placed under the Resource Management Division, which became part of the Directorate for Support in August 1988. The Comptroller function operated as a liaison with DNA financial managers until 1990, when the OSIA gained control over its own budget. With this, the Comptroller Division was established, gaining coequal status with Resource Management as a division of the Directorate for Support. The role of Acting Comptroller was shared by various individuals until June 1991, when the first official Comptroller was hired. On March 9, 1992, the Office of the Comptroller left the Directorate for Support and was elevated in status as a separate directorate.

Major Leon W. Hutton, III, USA	Feb 89 - Dec 90
Mr. Myron K. Kunka	Jun 91 -



# Operating Locations

Headquarters, OSIA - Dulles International Airport, Washington DC

Inspection Operations Command -  
Dulles International Airport, Washington DC

Inspection Operations Command Detachment San Francisco -  
Travis AFB, California

Magna Portal Monitoring Facility - Magna, Utah

European Operations Command - Rhein Main AB, Germany

Inspection Operations Command Detachment Japan - Yokota AB, Japan

Votkinsk Portal Monitoring Facility - Votkinsk, Russia

Arms Control Implementation Unit - U.S. Embassy, Moscow, Russia

Arms Control Implementation Unit - U.S. Embassy, Almaty, Kazakstan

Arms Control Implementation Unit - U.S. Embassy, Kiev, Ukraine

Arms Control Implementation Unit - U.S. Embassy, Minsk, Belarus



*OSIA Headquarters at Dulles International Airport, Washington, DC*





# Chronology

## 1987

**December 8** At the Washington Summit, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev signed the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, commonly called the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, or INF. The treaty called for the elimination of all United States and Soviet ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges between 500 and 5,500 kilometers.

## 1988

**January 15** President Reagan directed the Department of Defense to establish the On-Site Inspection Agency to meet the on-site inspection requirements of the INF Treaty.

**January 26** The Department of Defense officially established the On-Site Inspection Agency as a separate operating agency reporting to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition.

**February 1** Brigadier General Roland Lajoie, U.S. Army, was appointed as the first Director of the On-Site Inspection Agency.

**February 8** The initial cadre of 40 military and civilian personnel joined the OSIA, moving into temporary office space at Buzzard Point, Washington D.C.

**April** Inspection and escort teams from OSIA began conducting mock INF inspections in the United States and Europe to develop procedures to be used when the INF Treaty entered into force and actual INF inspections and escort duties began.

**June 1** President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev exchanged the articles of ratification for the INF Treaty, which put the treaty into effect and started a 30-day countdown until the first inspection could begin.

**July 1** The United States and the Soviet Union began continuous portal monitoring under the INF Treaty, with U.S. inspectors monitoring a Soviet missile plant at Votkinsk, Russia, and Soviet inspectors monitoring a missile factory at Magna, Utah.

**July 1** A U.S. inspection team led by OSIA, with General Lajoie as a team member, conducted the first baseline inspection at Rechitsa, USSR, of Soviet INF facilities.

**July 22** The Soviet Union conducted the first elimination of treaty-limited missiles



*Votkinsk, Russia*

under the INF Treaty, destroying an SS-20 missile at Kapustin Yar. Inspectors from OSIA observed the elimination.

**September 8** The United States held its first INF elimination, at the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant in Texas, with an inspection team from the USSR observing the destruction of Pershing missiles.

## 1989

**February 25** The On-Site Inspection Agency relocated to facilities at Dulles International Airport outside Washington D.C.

**July 6** The United States completed the elimination of the shorter-range missiles covered by the INF Treaty, with the elimination of the last Pershing 1A missile.

**July 12** The On-Site Inspection Agency received its first Joint Meritorious Unit Award, covering the period from January 15, 1988 through December 31, 1988.

**July 26** The Soviet Union eliminated its final SS-12 missile, one of the shorter-range systems covered by INF.

**August 16** The Soviet Union completed elimination of the SS-5 intermediate-range missile banned by the INF Treaty.

**September 23** Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze signed the Wyoming Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which called for a bilateral exchange of information and verification inspections for chemical weapons.

**October 27** The Soviet Union completed the elimination of its shorter-range missiles with the destruction of the last SS-23 missile.

## 1990

**January** At the continuous portal monitoring site in Votkinsk, Russia, the United States began installing the non-damaging Radiographic Imaging System (RIS, or CargoScan), which would image ICBMs exiting the factory to verify that they were not SS-20 missiles prohibited by the treaty.

**February** Soviet officials objected to various operating procedures for the new CargoScan X-ray system, voicing concerns over safety precautions, magnetic tape storage, and joint operating procedures.

**March 1** With the CargoScan system installed and operational, the American monitoring team at Votkinsk requested to use the new system to image a railcar leaving the factory. The Soviets still had objections to some CargoScan operating procedures and denied the request, placing the railcar in a building near the plant to await a ruling.

**March 9** At Votkinsk, Soviet plant officials removed the railcar which had been set aside, along with two other railcars, without allowing the American portal monitoring team to image them with the CargoScan system. The U.S. inspectors were instead allowed to visually inspect the cars. United States inspectors declared an ambiguity and the issue was elevated to senior levels within the U.S. government. United States Secretary of State James Baker lodged an official protest with the



*CargoScan*



Soviet government, leading the two countries to send delegations to Votkinsk to resolve the dispute and agree on new operating procedures. By the end of the month, the issue had been resolved to both countries' satisfaction and the U.S. portal monitoring team began imaging railcars with the CargoScan system.

**May** President Bush ordered the expansion of the On-Site Inspection Agency and assigned the Agency responsibility for planning inspection procedures for several proposed treaties: the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT), the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET) and several chemical weapons agreements.

**May 22** The Soviet Union completed the elimination of another system covered by INF, with the destruction of the final SS-4 missile.

**June 1** President Bush and General Secretary Gorbachev signed protocols to the TTBT and PNET, clearing the way for ratification of these nuclear test treaties.

**June 1** The U.S. and USSR signed the Destruction and Non-Production Agreement, a bilateral accord which called for the two nations to destroy part of their chemical stockpiles and prohibited the further manufacture of chemical weapons.

**June** The OSIA conducted its first operation under chemical warfare agreements added to the Agency's responsibilities the previous month, visiting Soviet chemical facilities under Phase I of the Wyoming Memorandum of Understanding.

**November 19** Twenty-two nations signed the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, which limited the amount of military equipment in Europe. The later collapse of the Soviet Union caused the creation of several new republics and brought the number of nations participating in CFE to 29. Later, Czechoslovakia dissolved into two separate nations to raise the number of CFE participants to 30.

**December 11** Following ratification by the United States Senate and the Supreme Soviet, the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty entered into force.

## 1991

**January 25** Major General Robert W. Parker, U.S. Air Force, became the new Director of the On-Site Inspection Agency, replacing Major General Lajoie, who departed for a new assignment.

**May** The OSIA began conducting mock inspections of United States, NATO, and former Warsaw Pact countries' forces in Europe, preparing for the implementation of the CFE Treaty.

**May 6** The United States conducted its final elimination under the INF Treaty at the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, destroying the last Pershing II missile in the U.S. inventory, and the last of the 846 U.S. missiles banned by the Treaty.

**May 12** Inspectors from OSIA observed the final Soviet elimination, with destruction of the final SS-20 missile marking the last of 1,846 Soviet intermediate-range missiles eliminated.

**June 7** The National Security Council tasked the OSIA with inspection duties for



*INF Treaty*

the Vienna Document of 1990, which called for on-site monitoring of large-scale military movements and exercises.

**July 6** An OSIA inspection team conducted the first on-site event under the Vienna Document of 1990, an evaluation at Cherkassroye, in the Kiev Military District of the USSR.

**July 11** The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition designated OSIA as the Department of Defense Executive Agent for the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq. This gave the Agency the mission of supporting inspections of Iraqi chemical, biological and nuclear facilities conducted by the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq, which was established by UN Resolution 687 with the task of ensuring the elimination of Iraqi ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction. The OSIA coordinated DOD support to the Commission, consisting mainly of linguists, weapons experts, surveillance flights, and staff personnel.

**July 31** President Bush and President Gorbachev signed the START Treaty, which called for the reduction of strategic nuclear arsenals in the United States and the Soviet Union.

**August 19** Hard-line Communists staged a coup in the Soviet Union, ousting President Gorbachev. Democratic and reform elements, particularly those led by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, thwarted the coup and returned President Gorbachev to office.

**September** Although START had not yet entered into force, the United States and the Soviet Union began conducting exhibition inspections at each other's strategic sites.

**September 13** The first team of Soviet test monitors observed the U.S. underground nuclear test HOYA under the Threshold Test Ban Treaty. The On-Site Inspection Agency led the escort team.

**November** Russia declared a one-year moratorium on all underground nuclear testing. In the summer of 1992, following the nuclear test JUNCTION, the United States reciprocated, halting further scheduled nuclear tests. The moratoria were later extended indefinitely. While this moratorium did away with active monitoring of nuclear tests under TTBT and PNET, the treaties remain in effect and the OSIA remains ready to resume its nuclear test monitoring and escort duties.

**December 25** Weakening of the Soviet government and the Communist Party, accelerated by the aftermath of the failed coup and a collapsing economy, resulted in several republics declaring their independence in early December. This caused the dissolution of the Soviet Union on Christmas Day. The former Soviet Union broke into several republics, most of which became members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, a loose alliance which retained ties between these former Soviet states while having much less centralized power than the USSR and Communist Party had wielded.



*Iraq*

## 1992

**January** Secretary of State James Baker announced Operation Provide Hope. The near-collapse of the former Soviet Union's economy brought hunger to many of



the newly independent republics, which led the United States to provide humanitarian relief through Operation Provide Hope. Provide Hope supplied food, medical supplies and other needed aid to the former Soviet republics. Due to its experience in the Soviet Union, the OSIA was tasked to assist with the delivery and distribution of aid.

**February** United States Forces, Korea requested OSIA assistance in training inspectors and escorts, and planning for on-site inspections, to prepare for possible implementation of an arms agreement between North and South Korea. The training and preparation began with deployment of small teams to Korea later in the month.

**February 10-26** The On-Site Inspection Agency supported Phase I of Operation Provide Hope. The Agency deployed 12 teams, consisting of a total of 38 people, to the former Soviet Union to distribute 2,200 tons of food and medical supplies to 25 cities.

**March 6** A team of Russian test monitors observed the United States underground nuclear test JUNCTION under the Threshold Test Ban Treaty.

**March 24** The Vienna Document of 1992 was signed by 51 nations. This agreement replaced the Vienna Document of 1990, mandating more stringent requirements for exchange of information, inspections of armed forces and monitoring of military movements and exercises than those called for by the previous version.

**March 24** Twenty-four nations signed the Open Skies Treaty, which allowed information-gathering overflights of participating countries by other signatories.

**April 15 August 31** Phase II of Operation Provide Hope took place. This humanitarian aid effort distributed 25,000 tons of food and supplies to 28 cities in Russia and other republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The OSIA contribution to the effort involved 120 people.

**May 13** The On-Site Inspection Agency hosted a State Department-sponsored Middle East Regional Security and Arms Control Seminar at OSIA Headquarters.

**May 23** Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakstan, and Russia signed the Lisbon Protocol, with the four former Soviet republics with nuclear weapons agreeing to abide by the terms of the START Treaty previously entered into by the Soviet Union.

**June 25** The OSIA was made responsible for planning and executing the Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness Program (DTIRP), a program to ensure protection of sensitive non-treaty information while complying with on-site inspections of United States facilities by foreign inspection teams.

**July 10** The CFE Treaty nations signed an ancillary agreement, called CFE-1A, which set limits on personnel strengths of military forces stationed in Europe.

**July 17** The CFE Treaty began provisional application, and the 120-day baseline inspection period began.

**July 19** The On-Site Inspection Agency conducted its first inspection for the CFE Treaty, a baseline inspection of Russian conventional forces at Buy, Russia.

**August 8** OSIA inspectors conducted the first CFE reduction inspection at Zossen-Wuendorf, Germany. The reduction involved former Warsaw Pact equipment which had remained in Germany following the reunification in October 1990.



*Provide Hope*



*CFE reduction*

**August 14** The first CFE inspection of U.S. forces in Europe took place, with a Russian team inspecting forces stationed at Giebelstadt, Germany.

**September 2-7** The OSIA took part in Open Skies trial flights from Shatalovo Air Base near Smolensk, Russia. Observers from several different countries took part in the trial flights, which utilized a British CMK1 and a Russian AN-30 aircraft.

**November 1992 - March 1993** The OSIA deployed personnel to the former Soviet Union to assist the State Department in implementation of Phase III of Operation Provide Hope, coordinating the distribution of further aid to the former Soviet Union. Agency participation in Provide Hope III totalled 68 people in 25 teams, who helped distribute over 43,000 tons of aid within the Commonwealth of Independent States.

**November 9** The Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty officially entered into force.

**November 14** The CFE baseline phase ended. In addition to the baseline inspections conducted during the period, OSIA also took part in five reduction inspections during the baseline phase.

**November 24** The OSIA officially received tasking for Open Skies Treaty flights. The Air Force, through its 55th Wing at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, would provide the aircraft and flight crew, but the OSIA would serve as overall manager for United States Open Skies missions.



*Russian Open Skies AN-30*

**December 7-10** A group of South Korean Army personnel visited OSIA headquarters for orientation to help prepare the Republic of Korea for on-site inspection duties should North and South Korea reach an arms control agreement.

## 1993

**January 3** President George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed the START II Treaty, mandating further reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the United States and former Soviet Union.

**January 13** Over 120 nations signed the United Nations Chemical Weapons Convention.

**April 28** A United States CFE inspection team for the first time included a member from a former Warsaw Pact nation. The team included one member from the Czech Republic, and inspected Taszar, Hungary.

**June 30** The first Open Skies aircraft, a modified WC-135B redesignated as an OC-135B, was delivered to the U.S. Air Force.

**July 30** Brigadier General Gregory G. Govan, U.S. Army, replaced Major General Parker as Director of the On-Site Inspection Agency.

**August 6** The United States Senate ratified the Open Skies Treaty.

**October 4** The OSIA received its second Joint Meritorious Unit Award, covering the period from January 1, 1989, to July 30, 1993.



**November 13** The first reduction year under the CFE Treaty ended with all signatories meeting reduction liabilities for the period. United States-led teams conducted 54 reduction inspections from treaty entry into force through the completion of the first reduction year.

## 1994

**August 21-27** Team Morris of the OSIA conducted a trial inspection of the Pochep chemical weapons storage facility in Russia. This inspection was the first United States (or Blue-on-Red) inspection of a Russian chemical warfare facility under Phase II of the Wyoming Memorandum of Understanding.

**September 19** Russian inspectors joined on a U.S. on-site inspection team for the first time. Lieutenant Colonel Fred E. Busing, USAF, lead a successful CFE declared site inspection in Oradea, Romania.

**September 25-30** A Russian team inspected U.S. chemical weapons facilities at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. This was the first Red-on-Blue inspection under Phase II of the Wyoming MOU.

**October 8-November 21** Team Shaffer, consisting of four OSIA members, participated in Project Sapphire, the removal of 600 kilograms of highly enriched uranium from Kazakstan for safekeeping in the United States. Team Shaffer provided linguistic support to the 31-member United States team, which consisted of personnel from the Department of Energy and the DOE contractor, Martin Marietta Energy Systems, who accomplished the actual handling and packaging of uranium. Transportation of the uranium from Kazakstan to the United States was provided by the United States Air Force's Air Mobility Command.

**November 13** The CFE Treaty's second reduction year ended, and with minor exceptions, all parties had reached the 60 percent reduction goal set out in the treaty. The exceptions involved two countries being behind schedule in reducing certain types of equipment, while being far ahead of the reduction schedule in other types of equipment.

**November 15-17** The United States hosted a large START mock inspection at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota. Informally called a "Mega Mock", the inspection involved an OSIA inspection team and an OSIA escort team, and included inspecting both heavy bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles. Senior on-site inspectors, including the agency directors, from Russia, Ukraine, Kazakstan, and Belarus, observed the mock inspection, along with representatives from the United States Joint Staff, Air Staff, and Air Combat Command.

**November 28-December 2** A Russian chemical inspection team, escorted by OSIA personnel, conducted an inspection at a declared United States chemical weapons development facility, located at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah. This was the fifth and last Russian inspection under Phase II of the Wyoming MOU.

**November 29-December 15** The last of the five United States inspections of Russian chemical facilities allowed under Phase II of the Wyoming MOU took place, with Team Kilgore conducting a challenge inspection at Cheboksary.

**December 5** President Clinton, President Yeltsin, President Kuchma (Ukraine), President Nazabaev (Kazakstan), and Prime Minister Kebish (Belarus) met in



*OC-135B Open Skies aircraft*



*CFE equipment destruction*



*Chemical Weapons inspection*

Budapest, Hungary for a CSCE Summit Meeting. They exchanged the instruments of ratification for the START Treaty. On that day the treaty entered into force.

## 1995

**January 12** The Agency began continuous portal monitoring at Votkinsk, Russia and Pavlohrad, Ukraine under the START Treaty. START monitoring duties at Votkinsk were assumed by the existing OSIA contingent which had been conducting portal monitoring there under the INF Treaty since 1988. The Agency had to deploy personnel and equipment to Ukraine in order to establish monitoring at Pavlohrad, which had not been subject to monitoring under earlier treaties.

**March 1-June 28** Treaty parties conducted the baseline inspection period under START. During the baseline period, OSIA conducted 73 inspections in the former Soviet Union and escorted foreign teams on 36 inspections in the United States.

**March 2** The United States conducted the first baseline inspection under START, with an OSIA team inspecting a heavy bomber base at Priluki, Ukraine.

**March 5** A Russian team conducted the first START baseline inspection in the United States at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana.

**May 31** Under a bilateral exchange of Letters of Policy with Ukraine, the United States ceased START portal monitoring at Pavlohrad. Instead of continuing monitoring activities, the United States would conduct suspect site inspections at Pavlohrad to ensure that the plant no longer produced missiles.

**June 17-18** The final CIS START baseline inspection took place at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota.

**June 19-21** An OSIA team conducted the final inspection of the START baseline period at Khmel'nitskiy, Ukraine.

**June 17-23** Germany conducted a series of Open Skies trial flights in the United States. The Germans flew observation flights in their Open Skies aircraft, a modified TU-154M which had formerly served as East German President Erich Honecker's presidential aircraft before reunification. This series of trial flights marked the first time a foreign aircraft had conducted Open Skies observation flights over the United States.

**August 7-11** Team Jubilee from OSIA European Operations conducted two CFE mock inspections in Belarus to provide training for both United States and Belarussian inspectors. Team Jubilee inspected the 622nd Artillery Training Regiment at Pechi and the 50th Air Base at Machulishchi.

**August 13** The Agency completed its move into new headquarters facilities at Dulles Airport. The headquarters changed from using portions of three buildings at Dulles to all of one building and part of another. The move had been phased in over several months to allow for remodeling of new office spaces.

**August 23-25** Inspectors from Belarus conducted CFE mock inspections of U.S. forces in Germany. The Belarussian team inspected Ray Barracks in Freiberg and Ramstein Air Base.



**November 16** The CFE Treaty's three year reduction phase ended. In the treaty's next phase, the Residual Level Validation Period, OSIA on-site inspection teams conducted a second series of baseline inspections confirming the accuracy of national reductions, recategorizations, and relocations of military equipment in the 30 treaty signatory states.

**December 14** President Alija Izetbegovic of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, President Slobodan Milosevic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and President Franjo Tudjman of the Republic of Croatia signed the Dayton Agreement in Paris, formally ending three and one half years of civil war in the former Yugoslavia. President Bill Clinton, along with leaders of France, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and the European Union also signed the accord as sponsors. The accord included provisions for negotiations on arms control procedures.



*START: Arrival at Pavlohrad*

## 1996

**January 4** The OSIA established the Treaty Management Office in preparation for receiving the Department of Defense's delegation to manage the DOD's compliance and implementation program for chemical weapons agreements.

**January 4** The Bosnia Arms Control Conference began in Vienna. The conference, mandated by the Dayton Agreement, was designed to reach agreement on Article II confidence and security building measures within the former Yugoslavia. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (consisting of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats) and the Republika Srpska negotiated with assistance from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

**January 5** Talks similar to the Article II discussions began in Vienna, in an effort to reach an Article IV agreement which would set a framework for force limitations and reductions. In addition to the parties involved in the Article II talks, these Sub-Regional Arms Control Measures negotiations included the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

**January 26** The United States Senate gave its advice and consent to the START II Treaty, leaving only Russian ratification required before the treaty could enter into force.

**January 26** The parties in Bosnia signed an agreement on confidence and security building measures, as called for in Article II of the Dayton Agreement. The agreement included CSBM provisions similar to the Vienna Document 1994.

**January 26** The Department of Defense delegated management of DOD chemical weapons agreement implementation and compliance to OSIA.

**February 9-13** Vienna Document observations were conducted of Implementation Force (IFOR) elements in Hungary supporting the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia.

**February 29** The Secretary of Defense assigned the On-Site Inspection Agency responsibility for providing support to OSCE inspection activities under the Dayton Agreement.



*OSCE inspectors in Bosnia*

**March 1** The 120-day baseline period for Article II inspections in Bosnia began.

**March 11** The first baseline inspections under Article II of the Dayton Agreement were conducted in Bosnia. A German-led team inspected in the Muslim/Croat Federation, while a French-led team inspected sites in the Republika Srpska. Because of the inexperience of the parties in Bosnia in conducting and receiving arms control inspections, OSCE decided to count these, and two inspections to be conducted the following week, as training missions rather than actual baseline inspections.

**March 16** The CFE Treaty's Residual Level Validation Period ended. During the RLVP, OSIA led 38 inspections in the Eastern group of states, escorted 11 Eastern teams on inspections of U.S. facilities in Europe, and provided 71 liaison officer teams to protect U.S. interests during 163 inspections of NATO nations' facilities.

**March 18-21** Team Carraway conducted the first OSIA-led inspection in Bosnia under Article II of the Dayton Peace Agreement. The team, led by Colonel Thomas Carraway of the European Operations Command, visited two sites within the former Yugoslavia, Vlasenica and Sekovichi. Like the French and German-led inspections the previous week, this mission was considered as training for the parties in Bosnia.

**May 15-31** Following the end of the Residual Level Validation Period, the 30 CFE Treaty nations held the first Review Conference in Vienna. While not all issues which had arisen since the treaty entered into force were resolved, the Final Document of the Review Conference included compromises on the flank issue, east of the Urals reductions, and other issues.

**June 14** As required by Article IV of the Dayton Agreement, the parties in Bosnia, along with the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, signed an Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control in Florence, Italy. This new accord set limits on forces in Bosnia in much the same way the CFE Treaty did for Europe as a whole.

**June 26-28** Team Ritezal from OSIA's European Operations Command conducted the first East of the Urals CFE Treaty reduction inspection. The team visited two sites in Russia: St. Petersburg and Balashikha.

**June 28** In Bosnia, the Article II baseline inspection period ended. During the 120-day baseline, OSCE teams conducted 29 missions which inspected 86 locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. Of this total, OSIA teams led 5 missions, involving a total of 12 sites.

**July 1** In Bosnia, the baseline period for the Article IV Sub-Regional Arms Control Agreement began.

**July 14-20** OSIA's European Operations Command, in conjunction with Germany, hosted training for inspectors from the various parties in the former Yugoslavia, preparing them for the upcoming Article IV inspection regime, in which the parties in Bosnia would inspect each others' forces. The week-long session began with classroom training in Frankfurt, and then moved on to Grafenwohr for a training inspection exercise.

**August 18** The first Article IV inspection took place, with the Republika Srpska inspecting in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Experienced CFE Treaty inspectors, provided by OSCE nations, assisted both parties in these inspections.



*Discussions in Bosnia*



**September 1-7** U.S. personnel provided by OSIA's European Operations Command assisted in their first Article IV inspection. In this inspection, two OSIA CFE inspectors assisted the inspection team from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while another assisted the escort team in Croatia.

**September 24** The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was opened for signature by the United Nations General Assembly. At the session opening the treaty for signature, President Bill Clinton signed for the United States.

**October 31** Hungary became the 65th nation to deposit instruments of ratification for the Chemical Weapons Convention. As provided for in the treaty, this started a 180-day countdown to entry into force, setting 29 April 29, 1997 as the date of EIF, and the beginning of inspections shortly thereafter. The United States Senate had still not given its advice and consent to the treaty, however, so OSIA operational activities would not begin until the United States ratified the treaty.

**October 31** In Bosnia, the Article IV baseline period ended.

**November 1** The one-year reduction period of the Article IV Sub-Regional Arms Control Agreement began. The United States would assist the Article IV parties in reducing their weapons and conducting inspections, with OSIA providing the United States' \$4 million contribution to the parties to assist in reductions.

**November 15** The Department of Defense delegated OSIA the responsibility for managing arms control support for the United States/United Kingdom/Russia Trilateral Biological Weapons Agreement.





# Seal of the On-Site Inspection Agency

On a sphere azure (oriental blue) gridlined in argent an eagle displayed proper is grasping an olive branch in dexter talons and a bundle of thirteen arrows in sinister talons. Charged upon its breast is the shield of the Coat of Arms of the United States proper. All within a white designation band inscribed ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY at top in black letters and bearing at bottom two silver swords with gold hilts crossed at the hilts interlaced with two gold laurel branches; edged in gold.

The globe represents the worldwide importance and implications of the On-Site Inspection Agency mission. Blue represents loyalty, fidelity, and constancy. The eagle, adapted from the Great Seal of the United States, highlights the Presidential involvement and concern with far-reaching ramifications of On-Site Inspection Agency's scope and responsibilities. The swords symbolize the grave responsibility to secure world peace. The gold laurel is emblematic of excellence and accomplishment; black and white denote precision and explicit adherence to agreed precepts.



## OSIA AWARDS

Joint Meritorious Unit Award	January 15, 1988, to December 31, 1988
Joint Meritorious Unit Award	January 1, 1989, to July 30, 1993





# Treaties and Agreements

## TREATIES IN FORCE

### INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES TREATY (INF)

Signed on December 8, 1987, and entered into force on June 1, 1988. Called for the United States and Soviet Union to eliminate all intermediate-range nuclear missiles, defined as ground-launched ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles with ranges from 500 to 5,550 kilometers. The final declared missile covered by the treaty was destroyed in May 1991, but short-notice inspections of INF sites, and continual portal monitoring at missile factories at Magna, Utah, and Votkinsk, Russia, will continue. While on-site inspections under the INF Treaty will cease 13 years after the entry into force, on June 1, 2001, the treaty has no expiration date and the United States and the republics of the former Soviet Union will remain under its prohibitions on intermediate-range missiles.

### THRESHOLD TEST BAN TREATY (TTBT)

Although signed by the Soviet Union and the United States on July 3, 1974, the treaty was not ratified for years and did not enter into force until December 11, 1990. The treaty bans underground testing of nuclear weapons above 150 kilotons in yield and allows each side to monitor all nuclear tests. The United States conducted two underground nuclear tests in late 1991 and early 1992; Russian teams monitored both tests. Since then, the United States and the former Soviet Union have each declared and observed a moratorium on nuclear testing. While the moratoria have been extended indefinitely, the TTBT itself has a term of five years, with extensions of five years automatically added unless one of the parties specifically asks for termination. In effect, the treaty has an indefinite length unless one of the nations opts to terminate it.

### PEACEFUL NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS TREATY (PNET)

The United States and the Soviet Union signed the treaty on May 28, 1976, but it did not enter into force until December 11, 1990. The PNET restricts nuclear explosions of over 150 kilotons for non-weapons purposes, and like the TTBT, has a term of five years, with the same automatic extension provisions as the TTBT.

### **CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE TREATY (CFE)**

Twenty-two countries signed the CFE Treaty on November 19, 1990. Provisional entry into force came on July 17, 1992, official entry into force took place on 9 November, and the baseline inspection period lasted until November 14, 1992. The breakup of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and the establishment of new nations eventually brought the number of countries participating in CFE to 30. The treaty calls for exchange of military information, reductions in military equipment excess to treaty limits, and on-site compliance inspections. The reduction period ended in November 1995 and the treaty entered a Residual Level Validation Period, or “second baseline,” to confirm that treaty nations have met their reduction liabilities. After this, on March 16, 1996, the treaty entered an open-ended Residual Period, when inspections on a smaller scale will continue to monitor that treaty nations remained within their agreed equipment levels. A continuation of the basic CFE Treaty, a politically binding agreement called CFE-1A, was signed by the treaty parties on July 10, 1992. This agreement set limits on the numbers of military personnel based in Europe, and entered into force concurrently with the CFE Treaty.

### **VIENNA DOCUMENT OF 1994**

The Vienna Document of 1994 expanded on and replaced the Vienna Document of 1992, which itself replaced the Vienna Document of 1990. The new agreement, signed in December 1994, and entered into force on January 1, 1995, included the participation of 52 nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which assumed a new name, Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in December 1994. The agreement provides for annual exchange of military information, inspections of military facilities, and monitoring of military operations in Europe.

### **WYOMING MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

On September 23, 1989, Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze signed an agreement which established an information exchange on chemical weapons and verification inspections between the two countries. The agreement entered into force with its signing. The limited regime of site visits and inspections ended in December 1994.

### **DESTRUCTION COOPERATION AGREEMENT**

The United States and Russia agreed on July 3, 1992, that the United States would assist Russia with the destruction of large chemical weapons stockpiles. The agreement called for U.S. technical visits and financial assistance to Russia. As it was not a treaty, the agreement did not require congressional ratification and entered into force with its signing. Congress did, however, have to approve any financial aid given to Russia under the agreement.



## STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY (START)

The START Treaty was signed by the United States and the Soviet Union on July 31, 1991. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, the four former Soviet republics which possessed nuclear weapons, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, agreed to abide by the treaty's provisions in the Lisbon Protocol of May 23, 1992. START called for reductions in strategic nuclear forces, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear-capable bombers. To verify the reductions, and the maintenance of agreed upon force levels, the treaty allowed on-site inspections of strategic weapons locations. The treaty entered into force on December 5, 1994. Once entered into force, START limitations remain in effect for 15 years.

## DAYTON AGREEMENT

Following years of ethnic fighting in the former Yugoslavia, the United States brokered a peace agreement between the warring factions at talks held in Dayton, Ohio. The resulting agreement, signed in Paris on December 14, 1995, called for cessation of hostilities, and Annex 1-B of the agreement mandated further negotiations on confidence and security building measures and arms control. As called for in Article II of the annex, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (which consisted of Bosnian Croats and Bosnian Muslims) and the Republika Srpska signed an agreement on January 26, 1996 which set up a program of 15 confidence and security building measures in Bosnia. This agreement, similar to the Vienna Document 1994, included data exchange, visits to military sites, and other measures. The Sub-Regional Arms Control Agreement called for in Article IV of Annex 1-B was signed in Florence, Italy on June 14, 1996. In addition to the same parties as the Article II agreement, this accord also included the neighboring Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Modeled after the CFE Treaty, the Article IV agreement set maximum force levels, established reduction procedures to meet these force levels, and called for the parties to inspect each other to verify compliance. While the United States was not a party to these agreements, it did, in conjunction with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, assist the Bosnian parties in carrying out the inspection regimes.

## TRILATERAL BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS AGREEMENT

On September 11, 1992, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom agreed to allow visits to each other's facilities to resolve compliance issues with the Biological Weapons Convention. OSIA was delegated responsibility for managing support for the trilateral agreement on November 15, 1996.

## **TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS SIGNED, BUT NOT RATIFIED OR IMPLEMENTED**

### **START II TREATY**

This agreement further decreased the levels of strategic nuclear arms the signatories could maintain. The adjunct to the START Treaty was signed on January 3, 1993 by the United States and Russia. The United States ratified the treaty on January 26, 1996, but as of December 1996, Russia had not yet ratified, so START II still awaited entry into force. The new agreement would remain in force as long as the original START accord remained in effect.

### **OPEN SKIES TREATY**

Originally proposed by President Eisenhower in the 1950s, the concept was revived during the Bush administration. The treaty was signed on March 24, 1992, by representatives of 24 nations, and was later joined by three other nations to bring the total number of participants to 27. The Open Skies Treaty allows observation overflights of each participating country by aircraft of the participants, with restrictions set on the capabilities of the imaging equipment on the aircraft to allow smaller countries to afford overflights. Although not yet in force, many trial flights have taken place in preparation for the treaty's implementation.

### **DESTRUCTION AND NONPRODUCTION AGREEMENT**

A bilateral chemical weapons agreement signed by the United States and the Soviet Union on June 1, 1990, which called for the destruction of most of the chemical weapons possessed by the two countries, and prohibited the manufacture of further chemical weapons. On-site inspections of chemical weapons storage and production facilities were included in the agreement. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia assumed the responsibilities of the agreement.

### **CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)**

Sponsored by the United Nations, and signed by the United States on January 13, 1993, the agreement eventually included 160 nations. The CWC prohibited the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons. It also included provisions for nations which already possessed chemical weapons to destroy their chemical weapons and production facilities under observation of on-site inspectors. On October 31, 1996, the 65th signatory nation deposited its instrument of ratification, starting a 180-day countdown to entry into force. At the end of 1996, the United States had still not ratified the treaty, which would be necessary before U.S. participation in implementation could begin. With or without the United States, the CWC would reach entry into force on April 29, 1997.



## COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY (CTBT)

Formal negotiations began in the UN Conference on Disarmament in January 1994. The resulting treaty was opened for signature in the United Nations on September 24, 1996, and signed by the United States on that date. The CTBT bans all nuclear test explosions, and calls for monitoring of compliance through several methods, including seismic monitoring, national technical means, and on-site inspection of questionable events. As of December 1996, 137 nations had signed the CTBT.





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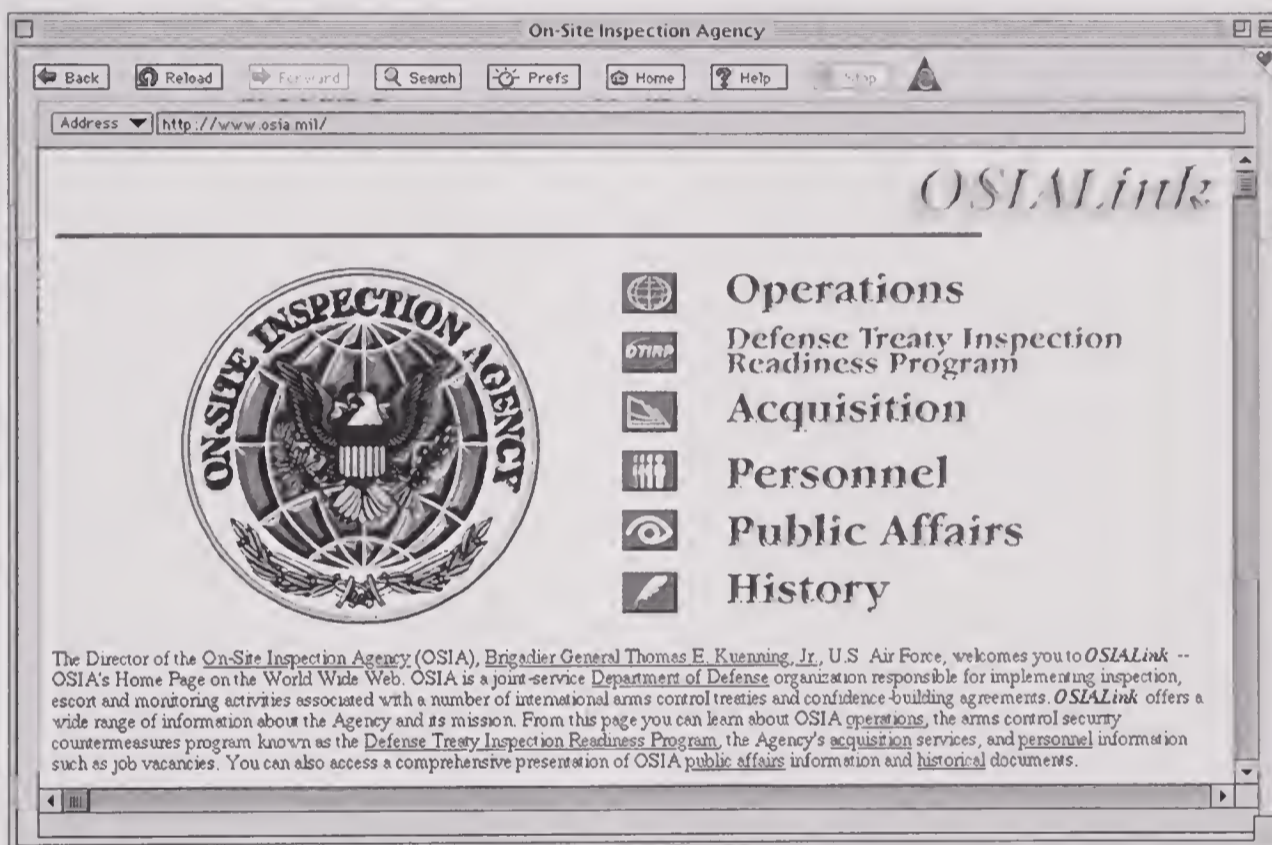
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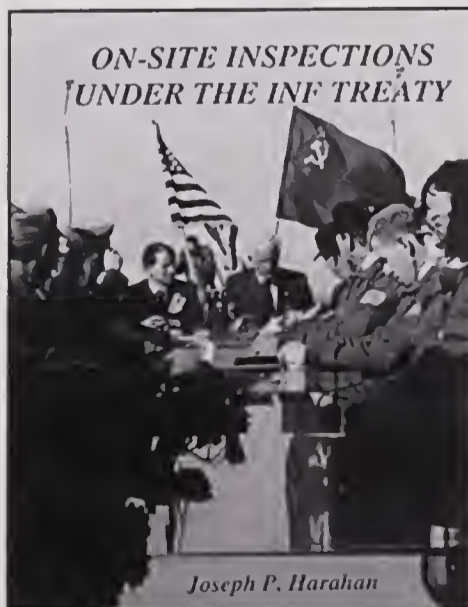
## OSIA Web Site

For more information on the On-Site Inspection Agency, visit the OSIALink, the Agency's site on the World Wide Web. The address is <http://www.osia.mil>.



Also available are two books published by the On-Site Inspection Agency:

*On-Site Inspections Under the INF Treaty*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993, and *On-Site Inspections Under the CFE Treaty*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996.





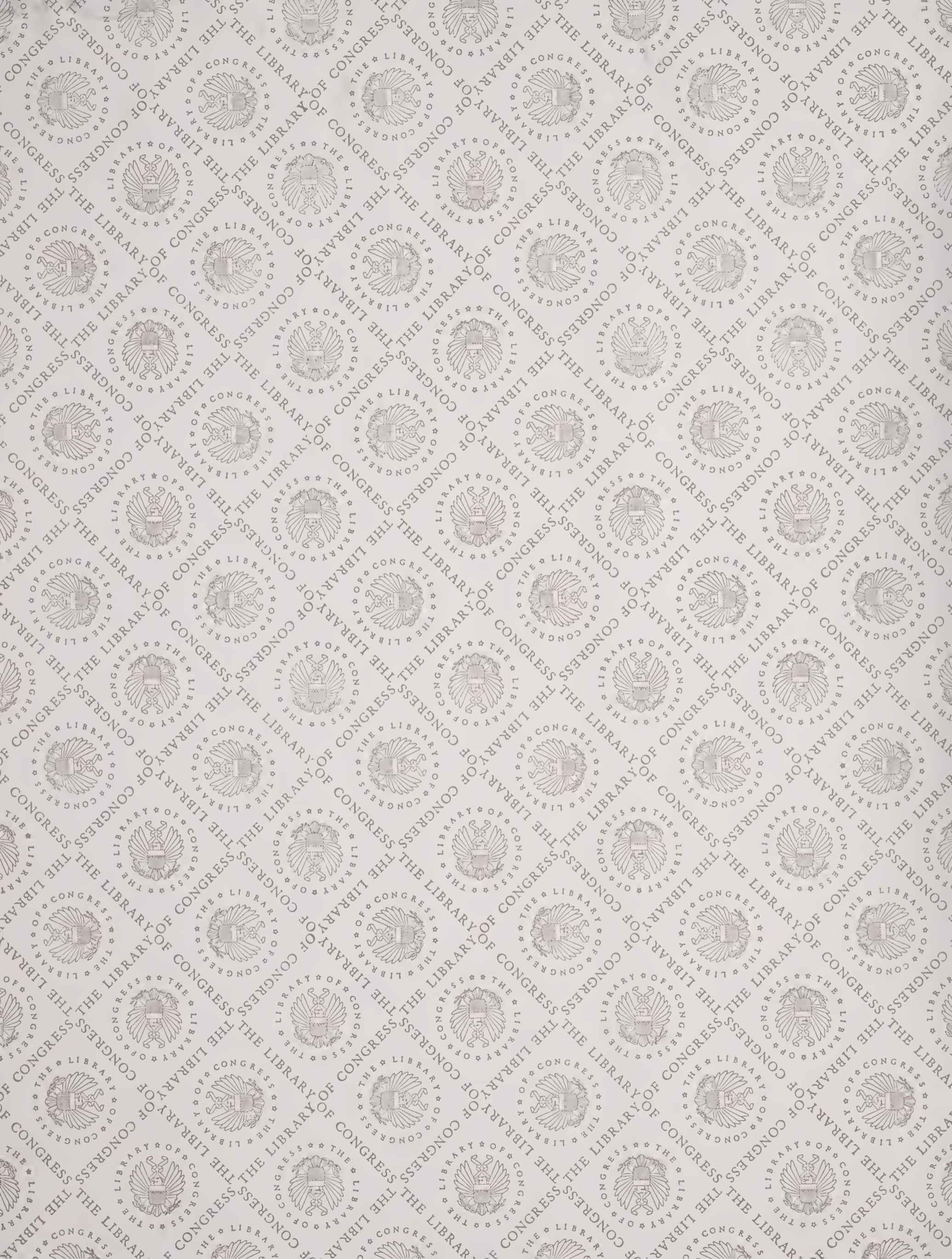
















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